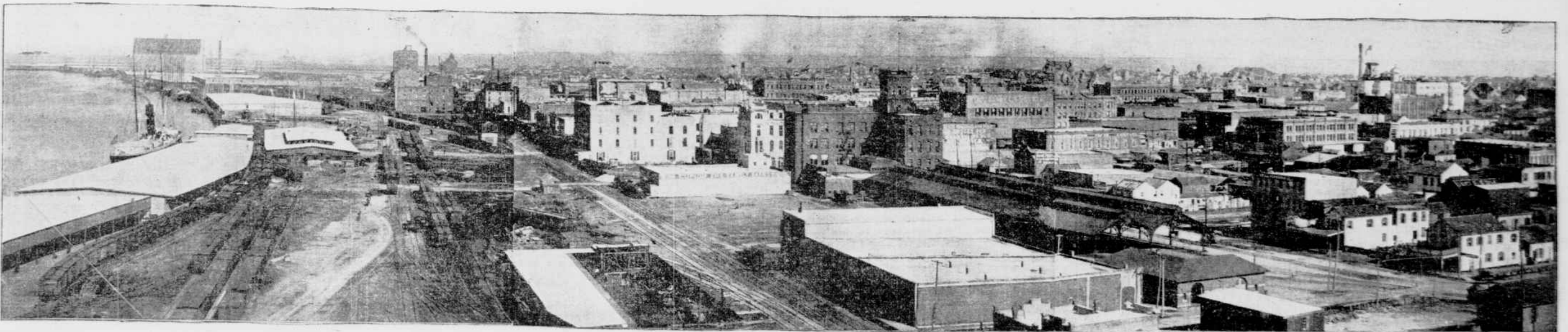




BIRDSEYE VIEW OF GALVESTON.



STICK TO STANCHFIELD.

DEMOCRATS WILL PROBABLY
NAME HIM FOR GOVERNOR.

HILL WORKING HARD FOR COLER—AP-
PARENT HARMONY IN STATE
COMMITTEE.

THE SLATE LAST NIGHT.
Governor—JOHN B. STANCHFIELD.
Lieutenant-Governor—WILLIAM F. MACKAY.
Attorney-General—EDWARD G. ATWATER.
State Engineer—MARTIN SCHENCK.
Secretary of State—
State Treasurer—

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 10.—This little burg is full to-night of noise and Democrats, and the dispensers of red liquor are both happy and hopeful. The little army of Tammany men that swarmed in here this afternoon is without composed mainly of members and civilized Indians. They are here to have a good time personally and to obey orders politically. Whether or not Croker and Hill continue to "jam-baste" each other is none of their business, as one of them put it. Deep down in their hearts, however, is the longing for a scrimmage, with blue fire trimmings and a lurid atmosphere. It is not so much that they love trouble, but they do hate peace.

There may be some peace here before the convention ends, but if there is it will be thin in quality, limited in quantity, and used for exhibition purposes only. This evening the storm signals remain set, and nearly every good citizen here has reason to look forward expectantly to a series of "ructions." Croker is boss of the situation, and his lieutenants are proceeding serenely under his direction with the work of making a ticket and building a platform, regardless of the wishes of Hill.

The man from Wolfert's Roost is not idle meantime. He has spent most of his time in the privacy of his room, concocting schemes to jar and worry the Tammany dictator. He was reported as having asked one of his visitors to-day whether Croker would be angry or regard it as a personal affront if he were to recite the Ten Commandments at the convention to-morrow. Such little pleasantries as that help along the good work and prevent things becoming monotonous.

Croker has all the arrangements made for the political death and burial of Hill and Coler, but Hill says that he does not intend to let anybody play Croker Robin with him on this occasion. His present plan is to deliver a sort of Mark Antony oration over the bier of the Coler boom. He cannot hope to duplicate the noble Roman's success in eliciting responsive action, but he is going to have his say anyway, let the result be what it may.

STANCHFIELD THE MAN.

FINALLY AGREED ON DESPITE OPPOSITION.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 10 (Special).—At 7 o'clock to-night, at the close of the third informal conference of leaders in Senator Murphy's cottage, John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, was practically decided upon as the Croker-Murphy candidate for Governor, and Thomas F. Conway, of Plattsburg, for Attorney-General. Mr. Stanchfield was not fired upon without much heart-wrenching discussion. When Stanchfield's name came up last week the Hill men seemed to be suspiciously glad. The Tammany men scented danger, and didn't know whether they wanted Stanchfield or not. All these features of the case came up again to-day with redoubled force. Meanwhile Mr. Stanchfield's friends were "seen" more than once. To-night, when the word was passed around that Stanchfield was the probable man, there was a look of relief on Tammany faces.

Mr. Conway, who is on to-day's slate, which may be broken before Wednesday, made the race for the Attorney-Generalship two years ago, and ran one thousand votes ahead of his ticket in Clinton County. Although Mr. Croker, with his customary modesty and self-forgetfulness, says that Mr. Murphy is the State boss, it was Mr. Croker himself who saw to it that Mr. Conway was slated for the place he failed to get two years ago.

FOUR CONTENDING CANDIDATES.

COLER, MUIRE, STANCHFIELD AND
MACKAY WILL PROBABLY BE PRESENTED
TO THE CONVENTION.

David B. Hill's Headquarters, Saratoga, Sept. 10 (Special).—David B. Hill received a "hurly call" from his friends here, for he left Albany at midnight and arrived here about 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Croker by that time had reached the Grand Union, and Mr. Hill had reached his room in that hotel in safety.

Mr. Hill has as his rooms in the Grand Union a large reception room and an inner room of smaller dimensions. All day to-day the outer room was crowded with members of the hayseed Democracy, bent on having a chat with him. For a man utterly without patronage Mr. Hill received marked attention from the rural delegates. The country delegates are really disinterested patriots. They have neither Federal nor State patronage.

Mr. Croker's conduct in opposing Mr. Coler's nomination for Governor, since they think he has the best chance of an election, if nominated, strikes them as shocking, for the State has grown and the feeding troughs of patronage in Albany are declared to be full to the brim. Mr. Hill they think an inspired leader when he suggests the nomination of Mr. Coler, and nothing but an immediate promise of patronage by Mr. Croker will lead them to desert Mr. Coler and Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill's friends said that there were signs to-night that the Tammany Hall leaders were indeed trying to seduce away some

Continued on fifth page.

RUMORS OF SLATE BREAKING

JUDGE PARKER AND EX-SPEAKER PAT-
TERSON, AND EVEN HILL, MEN-
TIONED AS DEMOCRATIC
POSSIBILITIES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The rumors began to fly at midnight that the slate might be broken; that John B. Stanchfield would not be nominated for Governor; that the labor unions were against him, and that Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy had turned against him.

Senator McCarron said when told of these rumors: "I do not think there is a possibility of such a sudden change as took place two years ago, when Mr. Stanchfield was suddenly dropped and Augustus Van Wyck was put in his place. In my judgment John B. Stanchfield is still the leading candidate."

Nevertheless, rumors were flying about that Judge Alton B. Parker, of the Court of Appeals, might be nominated, or Charles Patterson, of Troy, ex-Speaker of the Assembly. Judge Parker certainly would not accept the nomination. He would not give the slightest countenance to the suggestion two years ago that he be nominated for Governor, nor last spring, that he be nominated for Vice-President. It has been suspected that Mr. Murphy favors the nomination of ex-Speaker Patterson for Governor.

Last of all, the rumors that are constantly circulating is that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Croker may repeat their maneuver of 1894 and stampede the convention for David B. Hill. Mr. Hill's friends smiled grimly when they heard this rumor, and they do not believe Mr. Croker is in any such mood toward Mr. Hill as to confer upon him such an apparent honor. Of course, such an attempt to force Mr. Hill to accept the nomination for Governor would be made with the intent of making Mr. Hill responsible for the success or defeat of the Democratic party at the polls this fall.

RODE OUT THE HURRICANE.

STEAMER LOUISIANA, FROM NEW-OR-
LEANS, REPORTS SOME WRECKS
IN FLORIDA KEYS.

The steamer Louisiana, of the Cronwell Line, in command of Captain T. P. Halsey, from New-Orleans, with thirty passengers on board, arrived here yesterday with a story of a conflict with the hurricane that wrecked the city of Galveston. She left New-Orleans on September 5, passing over the bar at 4 1/2 p. m. She was hardly over the bar before Captain Halsey received warning from several quarters of the proximity of the hurricane. Storm signals were flying at Port Eads; the wind was blowing hard from east-northeast; and the barometer stood at 29.87. Noting the signs of an approaching danger, Captain Halsey had the decks stripped and the hatches battened down.

The next day the wind had increased and the sea was running much higher. A gale broke upon the ship from the northeast, and the barometer continued to fall. The vessel forced her way into the heart of the hurricane, reaching the center at 1 p. m.

In the course of a few minutes the wind shifted to almost every point of the compass. The seas began to break over the vessel and she rolled and tossed in a way that laid the passengers low. Wave after wave swept over her and thundered on her hatches. One wave of giant size struck her as she rolled in the trough of the sea, and broke clear over the ship, deluging her with tons of water. Another wave struck her amidships, and water poured down the ventilators into the engine room.

For three hours—from noon until 3 o'clock—the Louisiana was holed to. All this time she was in the center of the storm. On taking the latitude it was found to be 25.23, longitude 85.47, about half way between the mouth of the Mississippi and Tortugas. As the storm passed on Captain Halsey was able to proceed. The following day the Louisiana passed east of the Florida Keys and continued up the coast. Her captain saw a three masted schooner ashore east of Sombrero, a bark ashore and a schooner on shore at Tortugas.

Captain Halsey says that in the height of the hurricane he believes the wind velocity must have been one hundred and fifty miles an hour.

SYMPATHY FROM THE WEST.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Louisville Board of Trade to-day telegraphed a message of sympathy with a tender of assistance to the stricken city of Galveston.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the people of Galveston and other sufferers from the people of Galveston and other sufferers from the people of Galveston. The House will pass similar resolutions. Relief funds will be raised in the State and forwarded to Galveston.

Denver, Sept. 10.—Governor Thomas to-day sent the following telegram to Governor Sayers of Texas:

The people of Colorado extend to the bereaved and unfortunate of Galveston their sincere sympathy. In the matter of aid and assistance we are at your command.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce to-day sent to Governor Sayers a message of sympathy for the stricken people of that State and a desire to extend to them every possible assistance.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions of sympathy with Texas sufferers and offered aid. A special meeting of the Business Men's Club was called for the same purpose and subscriptions were started.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Governor Nash to-day sent the following telegram to the Governor of Texas:

The people of Ohio deplore the great disaster which has come on your people and their fellow citizens in Texas. What can we do to relieve the distress?

STORM NOT COMING HERE.

When Weather Forecaster Emory was asked yesterday as to the possibility of the Gulf storm reaching New-York, he said: "There has never been any chance since Friday of its reaching here. The only chance since Friday of its reaching here is the Gulf storm, and since that time there has been no possibility of its affecting the Atlantic seaboard."

WILL SOON RESTORE TELEGRAPH LINES

Wire Chief Griffith of the Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with offices in this city, said yesterday that linemen would be sent at once to the scene of the disaster from New-Orleans and Houston. The Postal Telegraph Company expects to have a wire working into Galveston by to-day.

MAINE CHASES VERMONT

THE REPUBLICAN PLURALITY
WILL PROBABLY BE 30,000.

MR. MANLEY, OF THE STATE COMMIT-
TEE, SUMS UP THE FEATURES
OF THE DAY'S VICTORY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 10.—To a representative of The Tribune Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta, a member of the Republican National Committee and chairman of the Republican State Committee, said in regard to the Maine election to-day:

"I have just been able at this hour (8 p. m.) to make some first figures and comparisons of the returns. Three days ago I was of the belief that the Republicans would be doing well if they rolled up a majority of 25,000. Early to-day I abandoned that estimate for one of 30,000. At this hour I estimate that the plurality will not be less than 31,000, and I look to see it rise possibly to 35,000."

"I should say that the final result would be somewhere between those figures. We may claim this as a surprising Republican victory, as it assures a majority far above the Maine normal. Speaking generally, returns from towns that I have received show an average Republican falling off of about 13 per cent. One of the State papers got estimates a week ago from one hundred of the leading politicians of Maine and struck an average which prophesied a majority of 24,350. Based on such figures I unhesitatingly declare my eminent satisfaction with the result."

LIVELY CONTEST FOR SHERIFF.

The hottest fight in the Maine campaign was in Cumberland County, where the liquor question created strife in the matter of electing a High Sheriff for the county. It is a significant uprising. The Republicans renominated Orrin T. Despeaux, the Democrats put up Llewellyn Barton and the third party prohibitionists nominated the Rev. S. E. Pearson, an evangelist. By means of incessant work and some remarkable representations of what he expected to accomplish in the administration of the office of Sheriff, Mr. Pearson rallied behind him many Republicans and many of the disaffected generally. Two weeks ago he assumed such proportions in the fight that bets were freely offered at even money, a surprising circumstance considering the usual Republican strength in the county.

The results of the balloting to-day revealed the fact that never since the Australian ballot has been operative in Maine has there been such cutting of the ticket. In his own town of Brunswick, Despeaux lost 102 Republican votes, but, on the other hand, gained 68 from the Democrats. In the other towns of the county the same slashing without regard to party lines appears to have been the rule. In fact, Cumberland has afforded an interesting fight where the principal issue was whether liquor shall be allowed to be sold or the sale suppressed. Pearson stands for rigid enforcement. Despeaux announced that if elected he should continue to carry out the wishes of the people, that is, keep on the same way and allow liquor to be sold by the present tolerant system, or, as it is termed, "Rampage plan."

Two months ago it was not supposed that so large a vote could have been rallied by the Democratic people. It is explained that the citizens of Portland and the voters of Cumberland are tired of the present system of hypocritical toleration of the liquor nuisance. They are bound to have either strict enforcement or else high license, by which Portland can receive the revenues from the sale of liquor licenses for the use of the city in municipal improvements. Under the present law the money paid over by the rum-sellers in fines and operating as a system of low license goes to the county, and the rural towns, that will not tolerate the barrooms receive the benefits of the sums paid in. Returns from most of the Cumberland towns came in slowly, on account of the difficulty in counting the much split tickets. But it is certain that Despeaux has been defeated by a considerable majority.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS NOT FULFILLED.

The claims of the Democrats that they could carry Knox County, where they have expended most of their energy and have made opposition to the Lime Trust their war cry, do not appear to be fulfilled. Knox is once more Republican. In fact, the Republicans have elected all their county officers in all the sixteen counties. Every member of the next State Senate will be a Republican, as has been the rule for the last four years. Returns from the legislative classes of the State come in more slowly, but it is apparent at midnight that the Democrats will not have more than twenty-five members of the lower house, a slight gain over the number two years ago. In the Congress districts the candidates appear to have just about kept pace with the candidate for Governor, except in the 11th and 11th. In the 11th Congressman Littlefield, on account of the immense popularity that has come to him since his election last year, runs largely ahead of his ticket, and is chosen to the next Congress by such a complimentary majority as used to be given to Nelson Dingley by his admiring constituents.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN EVERY-
WHERE.

Congressman Burleigh met with stiff opposition in certain parts of his district. In Gardner his decision in the matter of appointing a postmaster aroused much feeling among the friends of a certain man, and they fought Mr. Burleigh with such vigor that he ran 218 votes behind the principal candidate. In other towns in his district he was cut badly, but his majority as a whole is not seriously marred.

In the 14th district Congressman Boutelle received a handsome complimentary vote in spite of his unfortunate condition, it being conceded that he will be unable to take his seat

in Congress. Congressman Allen, in Reed's old district, followed closely with the head of the State ticket.

LATE FIGURES SHOW NEARLY 33,000.

Portland, Me., Sept. 10.—Returns from 240 towns and plantations out of 512 in the State give Hill, 54,648; Lord, 30,252. Same places four years ago gave Powers (Rep.), 60,574, and Frank (Dem.), 24,784. This shows a Republican loss of 11 per cent, and a Democratic gain of 18 per cent. On this basis it is estimated that the Republican majority this year will be about 32,978.

NO RAMAPO, SAYS ODELL.

CANDIDATE PLEDGES HIMSELF FOR
CITY OWNERSHIP OF WATER.

RECEPTION AT REPUBLICAN CLUB FOR
THE STATE CANDIDATES—SPEECHES
BY SENATOR DEPEW, MR.
ODELL AND OTHERS.

There is another subject of particular interest to the citizens of this metropolis, and that is an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water. It should be furnished and controlled by your city authorities. The Republican platform promises the fulfillment of this principle, and you now have my personal pledge, if elected, to see that this promise is kept. I desire to state to you, and through you to the citizens of New-York, that I never have been directly or indirectly interested as a stockholder, or otherwise, in the Ramapo or any other water company, and that there is nothing that will prevent my cordial aid and assistance in bringing about such remedial legislation as may be necessary.

The pledge given by the Republican candidate for Governor to aid in the protection of the city against the Ramapo plotters created unbounded enthusiasm at the Republican Club reception last evening. There was a large gathering of Republicans at the reception given for the nominees of the Saratoga convention, and Mr. Odell was the chief guest of the evening. He was cheered when he was escorted into the house, at No. 450 Fifth-ave., by the committee of the club, and there was long and loud applause for him when he was introduced by Senator Depew, the president of the club. Mr. Odell's speech was brief, but it created a favorable impression, and many members of the Republican Club said last night that his frankness in stating his position regarding the Ramapo Water Company would gain many friends for him in the city.

John C. Davison, the Attorney-General, declared that he intended to do his best to wipe the Ramapo monopoly out of existence. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff was detained by a Congress district convention in Brooklyn last evening, and did not get to the reception in time to make a speech.

John T. McDonough, the Secretary of State; John P. Zaneck, the State Treasurer, and E. A. Bond, the State Engineer and Surveyor, were at the reception, but did not make long speeches.

RECEIVED BY SENATOR DEPEW.

Senator Depew received the guests in one of the parlors on the first floor of the clubhouse. He was assisted by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of William Leary, John S. Sheppard, Henry Bryant, Sinclair Torrey, Martin Saxe, W. W. Bryant and John C. West.

Among the politicians present were several members of the Legislature, John McCullagh, George W. Aldridge, William Barnes, Jr., Charles H. Treat, John N. Partridge, General Francis V. Greene, John P. Windolph, George W. Vannmaker, Elias Goodman, Charles K. Lexow, W. R. Willcox, W. S. Bennet and Job E. Hedges.

Senator Depew prefaced his introductory remarks with a telegram from Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, praising Mr. Odell, and expressing the belief that Mr. Odell will make a good Governor. Mr. Schiff, Senator Depew said, is "a man who always means what he says, and seldom says anything."

Senator Depew said in part: "I have been travelling continuously for forty-eight hours to help open the campaign in Ohio and to get back here to-night. It was, indeed, a pleasure to get into the President's own State. What I saw in Ohio dissipated all my fears about the chances of 'General Apathy' defeating the Republican ticket in this campaign. If 'General Apathy' ever set foot in Ohio he soon was on the run, and I think that he has been assisted by the hot weather."

There is a Scriptural saying that a prophet is to be found in his own country. Mr. McKinley is surely an exception to this rule. This has been shown by the fact that the people of Ohio have sent McKinley to Congress for twenty years, have made him Governor and have given him, along with the help of the rest of the United States, the highest position in the land.

Senator Platt is another exception to the Biblical canon. The Senator was born in Owego, and the people of Tioga County will not allow him to change his residence. Still another exception is Benjamin R. Odell, Jr. (Here Senator Depew turned on the high stool on which he stood and looked down at Mr. Odell.) They surely have honored him in his own country.

The full dinner pail, which is the watchword of every party at the beginning of a Presidential campaign, was never fuller than it has been during the last four years of Republican administration. But the full dinner pail means more than to fill the needs of a man's appetite. It means employment to the workman; it means good markets to the farmer; it means continued industry to the manufacturer. The re-election of Mr. McKinley will mean the beginning of a great industrial epoch, greater than any in the history of the United States.

THIRTY-SIX SHOT FROM WOMAN'S BODY.

Phillipsburg, N. J., Sept. 10 (Special).—In a fight among foreigners at Alpha last night Mrs. Mary Anderson took a hand to help her husband. She was shot with a shotgun by "Jack" Purcell and so badly wounded that she died. There were thirty-six shot from her body. Purcell has fled.

SEVENTY-SEVEN HOTELS.

Within one of five minutes you can reach any one of 77 New York hotels from the New York Central's Grand Central Station; best place in New York to land or start from.—Adv.

GALVESTON IN RUINS.

Awful Ravages of Storm and Flood
in Texas.

ESTIMATES OF DEAD IN THOUSANDS.

Reports of the loss of life and property in the terrible storm which swept over Texas on Saturday and Sunday are still conflicting. Galveston was wrecked by flood and tempest, leaving the city in ruins. Probably more than a thousand people perished in that city, and the loss on property mounts far up into the millions.

The loss of life and destruction of property at other points in Texas were great.

The work of relieving the sufferers was at once begun, President McKinley ordering that whatever aid it was possible for the Government to give be extended to them.

STORM'S HORRORS GROW. STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

SITUATION IN GALVESTON TERRIBLE
BEYOND DESCRIPTION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 10.—So far as could be learned up to 10 o'clock to-night, approximately eight hundred bodies have been picked up in what can be termed the Galveston storm belt. Seven hundred of these bodies have been gathered up by railroad relief forces operating along the coast for a distance of about twenty miles above and below Virginia Point. The bodies are reported divided between Alvin, Texas City, Seabrook, Dickinson, Virginia Point, Hitchcock and on up toward Houston.

Bulletins received in Dallas railroad headquarters to-night state that advance workers of relief parties penetrated across the Bay to Galveston Island this afternoon and sent couriers back to the mainland this evening. These couriers reported that sixty bodies were found in one block in Tremont-st., and that six hundred corpses were at one place in the city and four hundred in another. They said that the situation in Galveston, so far as they had been able to go, was terrible beyond description. The town appeared to be one vast pile of wreckage, except in isolated spots where morgues or hospitals were improvised. Many of the persons who were injured in the hurricane were dying for lack of care and want of fresh water. Fresh water and medicines were needed at once, and the survivors of the storm would perish. The statement was also made that there is little food fit to eat, that everything is soaked with salt sea water, and that starvation threatens the storm victims who were fortunate enough to escape alive. There is also danger of looting, and Adjutant-General Scurry, who arrived on the island by boat this afternoon from Houston, has called on the militia companies of the State for men to do patrol duty. It is understood that the island is to be placed under martial law temporarily until order can be brought out of chaos. The estimates of loss of life by the hurricane run all the way from three thousand to ten thousand. These include the dead at Galveston and elsewhere along the coast.

Rockport, Corpus Christi, Sabine Pass, Port Arthur, Beaumont and Orange are reported saved, but in all these localities many lives were lost, mostly in the country districts.

The estimates of property losses in Texas as a result of the storm vary all the way from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Twelve and a half million dollars of this sum is charged up against the destruction of the cotton crop, estimated at 250,000 bales; \$15,000,000 is property destroyed at Galveston and Houston, and the rest of the State comes in for the remainder. Relief movements were started in many Texas cities to-day, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Sayers. Dallas raised this afternoon approximately \$10,000 and started a relief train for Galveston to-night, carrying medicines, nurses, physicians and clergymen.

Several days will have to elapse before direct wire communication can be had with Galveston, as both the telegraph and telephone companies have practically to rebuild their systems from Houston to Galveston, fifty miles, through a country almost completely devastated.

Only the most fragmentary news reports can be had from Galveston and the coast country, because of the crippled condition of wire service. One of the fears entertained is that a terrible epidemic may follow the receding of the waters at Galveston. Whenever the island's surface has been reached a sickening stench an inch thick has already formed. When the hot sun begins to bake the earth, sickness and death are almost sure to follow as a sequel to the other horrors of the hurricane.

During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage. Such a night of agony has seldom been equalled.

"Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a. m. Within twenty

FASTER THAN EVER TO CALIFORNIA.

Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Lines. Service and equipment unequalled. Meals a la carte. No change of cars. The best of everything. Trains leave Chicago 4:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily. Tickets and reservations at Chicago and Northwestern Offices, 621 Broadway.—Adv.

GALVESTON WRECKED BY A TERRIFIC
TEMPEST AND FLOOD.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—Richard Spillane, a well known Galveston newspaper man, and day correspondent of The Associated Press in that city, who reached Houston to-day after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

"One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins, and the dead will number probably one thousand. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the Mayor and Citizens' Committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked."

"When I left Galveston, shortly before noon yesterday, the people were organizing for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work after a period of disaster."

"The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity, and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The Weather Bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour when the measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum. The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the Gulf, and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north, and was in direct opposition to the force from the Gulf. While the storm in the Gulf piled the water up on the beach side of the city, the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city."

FLEEING FROM COMING STORM.

"About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black or white. The winds were rising constantly and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife."

"By 3 o'clock the waters of the bay and Gulf met, and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, chimneys, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling, and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:40 o'clock Sunday morning."

CAUGHT LIKE RATS IN A TRAP.

"During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage. Such a night of agony has seldom been equalled."

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